Letter From Kyoto: 'To Be Or Not To Be'

Professor T. Fuse, Kyoto, Japan

PART I:

It is well known that the Japanese have been historically a suicide-prone people. Japan's literature and film abound in examples of heroic and at times tragic seppuku (or ritual suicide by disenbowlment) among the samurai. Among the common folk the double suicide has been a frequent occurrence serving as a source of soap-operas for novelists and film-makers in this country.

It is true that until 1965 Japan had been one of the top-ranking suicide-prone countries in the world. Since then, however both suicide and homicide rates have been slowly but steadily declining. Today Japan ranks approximately tenth in the world in the suicide rates. Though Japan has been dethroned from its "coveted" first place, it cannot be denied that of more than 140 nations registered in the United Nations Japan still occupies an "honoured" place in the world's top ten.

Social and behavioural scientists have not yet arrived, at a definitive theory of suicide. Theories of suicide can be divided roughly into two categories: sociological and psychological. In Europe and North America, both government agencies and the general population seem to subscribe to psychological theories that assume suicide behaviour is somehow related to emotional and psychological disturbances in individuals. Hence any attempted suicides are usually taken to psychiatric hospitals for observation and analysis. This approach might be called a "psychiatric" orientation. There may be some justification for this approach, because it has been found that some suicides were preceded by depression (melancholia, to be more exact) and reduction in blood sugar.

Another psychological orientation, essentially Freudian, assumes that the human psyche has dual impulses — Eros (life instinct) and Thanatos (death instict), both of which co-exist side by side in the individual. According to this theory, suicide is not necessarily a result of emotional and psychological disturbance but a triumph of the death instict over life instict.

The third theory is based upon a postulate proposed by Karl Menninger. He maintained that suicide was an internalized aggression against the self, while homicide was an externalized aggression against others. In this theory, suicide and homicide are closely related to each other and they differ only in the direction of expressed aggression.

Though plausable, there are some fundamental problems in the afore-mentioned psychiatric theories. First, Manhattan Study, a longitudinal study on mental health in the U.S., revealed that less than 25% of all known suicides who manifested some type of mental illness, the vast majority were classified as suffering from manic-depressive reactions). But that leaves 75% of 11 suicides totally unexplained by psychiatric reasons. As for Karl Menninger's theory, some types of suicide in Japan definitely challenge its validity. Seppuku or highly ritualized suicide and other types of jiketsu (self-murder) were commited more often than not as part of the traditional code of the warriors (Bushido) regardless of one's felt aggression or mental state. It was simply the expected thing to do quite in line with time-honoured customs and traditions.

In addition to the afore-mentioned psychological theories, we have wo sociological theories of suicide. One approach, introduced by a great French sociologist in the latter part of the 19th century, considers suicide to be an index of an individual's study, degree of integration into social groups. In his famous study Suicide, Emile Durkheim noted that there had been fairly constant rates of suicide among various social groups in Europe, regardless of the individual motivation for suicide. For instance, he observed that there had been higher suicide rates among men than among women (sex ratio); of these male suicides, bachelors had ranked first without an exception in every European society, followed by the divorced, separated, widowed and married (marital status); that Protestants had much higher suicide rates than the Catholics and the Jews (religious affiliation); that suicide was much more common among non-commissioned officers than among the enlisted men; that suicide was more common among the aged and the professional people (occupational affiliation) than among the young and the unskilled workers; that suicide sharply increased at times of sudden prosperity or depression; that suicide invariably decreased at times of war and revolutions. Out of these disparate observations based on collated statistical data for the past 200 years in Europe, Durkheim depeloped a typology of suicide: egoistic, altruistic and anomic suicide. The "egoistic" suicide seems to occur among people who are least integrated into social groups (e.g., the non-commissioned officers, the Kamikaze suicide pilots, etc.). The "anomic" suicide seems to occur among people who are suddenly thrown off balance from their accustomed life-styles and values. It happens at times of massive social change when the established norms, values and life-styles collapse, such as at times of sudden prosperity or depression. From the standpoint of sociological characteristics, statistical data from Europe and North America still confirm Durkheim's basic findings. But, as will be discussed later, some of his findings do not hold up as far as Japan is concerned.

The other sociological theory was proposed by Professors Henry and Short. They argued that there is an inverse correlation between suicide and homicide. In other words, in a cohesive, tightly-knit and formalized social structure externalized aggression against others (i.e., homicide) would be discouraged and curbed; hence aggression tends to take an internalized form such as suicide. A quick check with crime and suicide data in the world suggests that there is indeed some correlation between homicide and suicide (an inverse correlation). In European societies where suicide rates have been very high, homicide rates have been traditionally low. In a less formalized society such as the United States, homicide rates have been extraordinarily high, and suicide rates have been rat-

(Cont. on P. 2)

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Vol. 41 — 23 FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1977 TORONTO, ONTARIO

Travelling Exhibit 'The Jpnz. Canadians 1877-1977' To Open In Ottawa May 17

OTTAWA. — A travelling exhibit entitled "The Japanese Canadians 1877-1977" will be officially opened at the National Museum of Man in Ottawa. It will be on view from May 17 to June 30.

The exhibit traces the history of the Japanese in Canada from the arrival of the first immigrant, Manzo Nagano, in 1877 to the present. Historical photographs and text are used to descibe the important and dramatic role Canadians of Japanese ancestry have played in Canada's development.

This travelling exhibit is just one of the many events which will be taking place during the Japanese Canadian Centennial year celebration. The Centennial symbol is a cherry blossom encircling a maple leaf which represents a blend of the two cultures, Japanese and Canadian.

In conjunction with the photo exhibit, a special Centennial program has been developed, to show fellow Canadians some of the cultural contributions of Japanese Canadians. Displays such as ikebana (flower arrangement), origami (paper folding), kite making, sumi-e (brush painting) and martial arts will be presented at the Museum of Man.

The Centennial program has been funded by the Multicultural Programs (Secretary of State) and the National Museum of Man (Secretary of State).

Contact Mr. H. Suga phone 782-4713.

Jpnz. Urine To Serve National Interest

By BOB HORIGUCHI

TOKYO. — If it can be exported, it's good for the country.

Acting on this premise, a pharmaceutical company is inviting newly-pregnant women to sell it their urine in the national interest.

The object of this bizarre campaign, reports the Shukan Bunshun, is to collect the ingredient for the manufacture of a hormone that promotes fertility both in women and in cows.

To achieve its purpose, says the weekly, the firm has asked nurses in gynecological clinics to distribute leaflets to patients as they leave consultation rooms where they are about to become mothers.

Those receiving the leaflets are "requested" to contribute their urine up to the fourth month of pregnancy, at a fee of Y100 a day. The laboratory offers to provide the necessary bottles "discretly packed in cartons" and to pick up filled bottles each day. This pick-up service, adds the leaflet, is available "either at your office or your home."

Such operation, the leaflet concludes, will play a major role in serving the national interest by promoting the dairy industry and increases the acquisition of foreign-currency.

The magazine quotes two spo-

Con. On P. 3

HayakawaLiving With Water Shortage

SACRAMENTO. — Take it from U.S. Sen. S.I. Hayakawa: It isn't easy to live with a water shortage.

Hayakawa lives where the water shortage is most acute — in Marin County, north of San Francisco.

During the Republican State Convention recently, he told a news conference that his wife has imposed "pretty rigid demands on all of us," meaning of water to wash his tiny convertible car.

It also means that vegetable-scrubbing water is saved for other uses, and only one glassful of water is allotted to teeth brushing.

Pressed for details on toilet flushing, the former professor of semantics said, "Well, in children's terms, you don't for No. 1 but you do for No. 2."

Hayakawa had just been briefed on water and energy problems by the state officials.

He was told that farm losses will be about $4 billion, and food prices will rise — with a probable shrinking of export sales.

Hayakawa said the San Joaquin-Sacramento River Delta would have to become saltier because "there just isn't enough" fresh water to release downstream to dilute the salty ocean water.

Asked about congressional action to help deal with the effect of the drought, Hayakawa said he was "wondering to what degree legislation is necessary."

Suicide. . . (Cont'd from page 1.)

her low. There is one problem to this theory, however. In Japan both homicide and suicide rates have been slowly but steadily declining for the post ten years! Hence social scientists must take the case of Japan quite seriously in order to make our scientific theories cross-culturally valid.

PART II:

Based upon my research in Japan in the past several months there are the following characteristics in Japan's suicide patterns. Firstly, female suicide rates have been just about the same as those of men, especially in the past ten years or so. All other western countries have historically observed much higher rates of suicide among men. This is certainly an aberration as far as Durkheim's observations are concerned. It must be mentioned here, however, that Japan's female suicide rates have been always higher than those of women in Europe. It seems that Japanese women have been as susceptible as men to pressures of life and social stress. For instance, Japan's "iye" system (the family household system) has been particularly stressful for Japanese women. This is the standard explanation offered by many Japanese social scientists. Yet my own analysis of the same data suggests that the married women have the lowest suicide rate of all women who committed suicide; in other words, marital status correlation is identical with that of men. This is indeed a bit strange. In the traditional Japanese family system the Japanese bride married into the bridegroom's family (yome-iri); hence the wife-and-mother-in-law conflict has been a legend in this country. If Japan's family system is indeed related to high suicide rates, then you should expect the highest suicide rate among married women rather than single women. Some Japanese social scientists argue that Japan's feudalistic family system broke down after 1945 and they point out, quite correctly, that 65% of the newly-married organize nuclear families. Yet of the remaining 35% of extended families (in which man and wife live with their parents), the married women still have the lowest rate of suicide. Hence the reason for very high suicide rates among Japan's women (the highest rate in the world) must be found elsewhere.

Secondly, suicide rates in the West reach a peak for the age group 60 or older. In the case of Japan, there have been always two peaks in suicide rates: the age group 20-25 and the group over 60. Hence Japan has been a country where the youth population has been extremely susceptible to suicide. When you scrutinize the statistical data, you will note that the majority of young suicides are the unemployed or unskilled workers employed in small or medium-sized enterprises. This is an interesting phenomenon in Japan. Those who have been removed from the occupational community in Japan seem to be very susceptible to suicide.

Thirdly as opposed to single suicide (one person suicide), Japan is known for plural suicide. The plural suicide in Japan can be further divided into three subtypes: double suicide (joshi or love suicide), family suicide (ikka-shinju) and group suicide (shudanjisatsu). The first category, the double suicide, has been quite common in Japan, though it has not been unknown in Europe either. However, as young people in Japan have become freer in choosing their own mates after the war, this type of suicide has understandably been on the decline. Peculiar to Japan, however, have been the other two types of suicide behaviour. It has been a common occurrence in Japan that either mother or father or both in collusion commit suicide taking their children along. It is interesting for me to observe that the Japanese public seems to express much sympathy for such family suicide pacts. But there is an important question involved here: is it suicide or homicide? As far as parent or parents are concerned, it is genuinely a suicide; but more often than not they take along their children without the latter's consent. In that event, it could be considered as a homicide. There might be two reasons for the prevalence of this family suicide. One is that, in view of the still underdeveloped welfare system in Japan, parents with suicide in mind may honestly believe that leaving their children behind without any prospect of support and care seems more cruel. The other reason may be that Japanese parents still consider their children to be their property or belongings to dispose of at their discretion.

The last category in this "plural" suicide is the group or collective suicide, especially manifested in the last phase of World War II. To the best of my knowledge, no scientific study of this group suicide phenomenon has ever been made by the Japanese, including a study of the Kamikaze pilots and gyokusai (collective military suicide). The latter, or gyokusai, is the suicide phenomenon in which both Japanese soldiers and civilians in many South Pacific isles made their futile suicide charges against the overwhelming American military forces. In another case, a considerable number of Japanese, both military and civilian, committed suicide right in front of the Imperial Palace on August 15th, 1945, when the Empire of Japan surrendered to the Allies. Culling through old Japanese newspaper clippings I was able to learn about such collective suicides. I do not have the exact figure but I estimate that more han 50,000 military personnel and an equal number of Japanese civilians commited their group suicide in the latter part of the Pacific War. Among these people were military officers, enlisted men, wounded and sick soldiers, and all sorts of civilians, men and women, young and old. This group suicide may be most difficult to understand for Canadians. Although we do have some examples of such collective suicide in other countries (e.g., the Jewish stand at Masada against Romans, Mexican junior military cadets fighting off U.S. marines at Chapultepec, General Custer's stand at Alamo, etc.), The Japanese seem to outclass all of them. Japanese history abounds in numerous examples (e.g., 47 ronin, Byakko-tai or White Tiger Squads in Aizu, etc.). It is quite difficult to make a scientific study of this phenomenon because collective suicide has been always enshrined in hero worship, national glorification and legend. Space does not permit me to go on in detail but I definitely observe the evidence of "glorification of death" in Japan's folklore, religion, legends, and in scholarly and philosophical writings (e.g., Hagakure Bushi by Yoshida Shoin as well as in the writing of Moto-ori Norinaga, etc.) It is an important task for future Japan specialists to fully explore this death motif in the Japanese psyche and values.

Fourthly, suicide rates in Europe and North America have been always higher in urban areas than in rural areas. But in Japan this is reversed. It seems that the exposure to life stress has been greatest in rural areas in this country. Because of the tightly-knit values and strong group cohesion in Japan's rural community, the alienated, ostracized and deviants do not seem to be able to bear group sanctions.

Fifthly, suicide rates have been much higher among the employees of small and medium-sized enterprises than among those of large-scale organizations. Japan is a group-oriented society and group life has been sina qua non for centuries. It has been the time-honoured tradition in Japan that membership in large-scale organizations (e.g., big firms) brings incredible fringe benefits and protection through life-employment practices. Hence at times of massive economic and business crises it has been the small business that has been hit hardest. Large-scale business organizations in Japan simply eliminate some sub-contracts upon which small enterprises depend. It is not difficult to understand therefore, that employees of big firms in Japan have been best protected from business fluctuations, whereas the counterparts in small firms have always had to bear the brunt of such economic and business fluctuations.

Sixthly, on the basis of the limited available data, it has been my observation that the student suicide rate has been rather high relative to the college-age population in Europe and North America. But in the case of Japan the student suicide rate (at the university level) has been the lowest among the similar age population (which has a very high peak in suicide rates.) As aforementioned, in the case of Japan the vast majority of young suicides in the age group 20-25 occur among the unemployed and then among the unskilled workers. I believe one reason to account for this differential is the relative degree of pressure in the university life. Inconceivable to North Americans, no Japanese university students fail to graduate from universities. It is difficult to enter a university of one's own choice, but it is quite easy to graduate from the university. Hence in Japan much more credit is given to the university one has entered rather than the university he may have graduated from (the situation is reversed in Europe and North America). Japanese students work extremely hard in their primary and high school days, but the pace of study and academic pressure decreases sharply upon entering the university. University student life in Japan, therefore, is an enviably relaxed one for North Americans. It is a time for them to think about life leisurely (as most Japanese students are fully supported financially by their parents), travel overseas, dabble in music and philosophizing, frequent coffee-houses, indulge in extra-curricular activities of all sorts, etc. In short, academic pressure for daily study is far less here in Japan than in North America. Japanese students, like their counterparts elsewhere, can relax in "suspended membership" in the occupational community, free from pressures of life. This may account for their low suicide rate in Japan in contrast to high student suicide rates in North America.

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We wish to express our sincere gratitude to our many friends and relatives for their words and acts of kindness, expressions of sympathy, floral tributes, telegrams and koden in the recent loss of our dear husband, father, Ishimatsu Katai.

Mrs. Ayako Katai
Mr. & Mrs. Ken S. Katai

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to our many friends and relatives for their kind words, telegrams, floral tributes and koden during the recent loss of beloved Fusa Ichikawa.

Mr. & Mrs. George Ichikawa & Family,
Thunder Bay, Ontario.
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Mr. Mas Ichikawa,
Thunder Bay, Ontario.
Mr. Bob Ichikawa,
Thunder Bay, Ontario.
Mr. Shigeo Ichikawa,
Kapuskasing, Ontario

CARD OF THANKS

At this time we wish to express our heartfelt appreciation to our many, many friends, neighbors and relatives for their infinite kindness, words of comfort and for the many beautiful floral tributes during the sudden loss of our dear Shigeki, loving husband and gentle father.

To the many Issei friends, thank you for enriching his life with wisdom, inspiration and with pride in his heritage.

To the many Issei friends, thank you for sharing in his fulfilled years of happiness. ....

Special thanks to Bob, a very special friend, to Tami and the Japanese Canadian Cultural Center, his "second home", where he spent many meaningful and happy hours, and to the Nipponia Home where his thoughts were ever close, for their most beautiful and memorable tribute. .

He has taught us compassion, love and understanding for our fellow man. Above all, how to live fully each day with hope for the future and with renewed strength to endure.

We will all miss his warm smile and his laughter but Shigeki will always be with us in our hearts.

As he always wished the very best to all his friends, may we extend his feelings to all of you.

Shirley Sora
Alan, David, Randy, April.

Personal Notes

Obituaries

KATAI

TORONTO. — Mr. Ishimatsu Katai, 70, passed away on Feb. 18, 1977 at St. Michael's Hospital. Funeral was held at the Japanese United Church officiated by the Rev. H .Iwai on Feb. 21, 1977.

* * *

KAMIKURA

VANCOUVER. — Shigeo Kamikura, 63, passed away on January 29th, 1977 at Mount St. Joseph Hospital. Funeral service was held on Feb. 2nd at Seicho no Iye Church of Vancouver and interment at Forest Lawn cemetery.

* * *

WATANABE

TORONTO. — Mr. Arthur (Art) Watanabe, 50, passed away in Toronto General Hospital on March 16th, 1977. Beloved husband of Teruko (Terrie) Goto, dear father of Loraine, brother of George, Thomas and Mrs. Florence Tamur of Ottawa.

The late Mr. Watanabe operated Takara Jewellers in Toronto. Earle Elliott Funtral Home. Service at Toronto Japanese United Church. Internment Highland Memory Gardens.

* * *

UMETSU

BURLINGTON, Ont. — Mr. Jack Toru Umetsu, 60, of Burlington passed away on March 17th, 1977 after a short illness. Funera Service, held at Dodsworth and Brown in Hamilton, officiated by the Pastor W. Harms.

The late Mr. Umetsu was a respected Judo Sensei who devoted many years of his life to the art and sport. The funeral was attended by many friends in the martial arts.

Interment at White Chapel Memorial Garden on March 21st, 1977.

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Urine. . .

(Cont. from Page One)

kesmen for the Sankyo Zoki Co., a subsidiary of the major Sankyo Pharmaceutical Company, as saying that HCG, a gonadotropic hormone formed in the placenta that promotes the activity of the ovaries, is extracted from the urine of pregnant women.

This substance is found in such minute quantities that 1,000 liters of urine are needed to extract 1 gram of pure HCG. The amount contained in the urine reaches a peak in the third month of pregnacy but drops off sharply after the fourth month, making it uneconomical to continue the extraction process after that.

Makoto Takizawa, one of the company's spokesman, is reported by the weekly to have remarked that up to 1960 a large volume of this necessary ingredient was available, making it possible to manufacture large quantities of HCG for export to the United States and England, but that as Japan's economy began to grow the supply decreased, probably due to the fact that more women went out to work instead of staying at home.

Director Toshiumi Wada of the Teikoku Zoki Co., the largest firm of its kind in Japan, blames the drop in urine supply to modernization of the sewage system:

"The increased installation of flush toilets has made the collection of urine difficult," he lamented.

He said his company had abandoned the practice of collecting urine to manufacture HCG and is now importing either the finished product or a semi-finished concentrate. Its sources of supply are India, Turkey and South American countries "where flush toilets are few," he added.

Another hormone that promotes fertility in women and is also extracted from urine is HMG, according to the magazine. It is used in conjunction with HCG and is said to have been one of the factors responsible in the birth of quintuplets in Japan last year.

Produced by the pituitary gland, it promotes the maturation of the ova. It can be found in large quantities in the urine of women who have reached menopause.

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Dates & Doings

Sangha-Dana Candidate April 2nd

TORONTO. — The Sangha-Dana "Miss Tokyo" candidate will be nominated at the gala Centennial Hanamatsuri Dance, Saturday, April 2 at 8:00 p.m. at the Toronto Buddhist Church. She will represent TBC at the forthcoming Toronto Caravan. Disc jockey light refreshments $3.00 per person. Everybody welcome, come out and support your group's effort! Call your rep now for tickets.

"Table Tennis Tournament will be held on Saturday, April 2 from 1:00 p.m. at Social Hall of Toronto Buddhist Church. Ages 9-18 yrs. Supper at 5:30 p.m. Youth dance from 7:30. Admission free. Call Jerry Kawaguchi 231-6300 for more information.

"Hanamatsuri Family Bowling" on Sat. April 9 from 2:00 p.m. at Olympia Edwards. Supper at church at 5:30 p.m. Fabulous Hanamatsuri Concert immediately after from 7:30 p.m. Don't miss this fun event for whole family. Call Lefty Ito 465-8893, Robert Tanaka 461-6594 or Jerry Kawaguchi 231-6300. — TBC

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A Letter From Montreal

By K. O.

Canada-Britain-Japan Problems Discussed

At a discussion the other night the topics ranged from Great Britain to Canada to Japan.

Jack said he was one of the many who had recently immigrated to Canada from Great Britain because he could not see much future in that country. Being a Britisher, he said, he still hoped Britain would come out of her current problems and become strong again. But he could not be too optimistic.

According to him, the labor union in Britain has become so strong that it was able to run things pretty much the way it wanted, and in the process the workers were losing their work ethic.

The decline and fall of the Roman empire took a long time. The decline and fall of the British empire — and of Britain is taking much less time.

We commonly think of Canada as being closer in our make-up to Great Britain than the Americans are. Is it possible that Canada is going to follow the path taken by Great Britain?

There are some gloomy indications. At one time Canada had the second highest standard of living in the world (next to the U.S.). Now Canada ranks seventh or lower.

A financial columnist recently wrote that Quebec will not separate because she could not afford the heavy burden of national debt as her pro rata share of Canada's debt. Quebec's share of the debt would be seven billion dollars, but the obligations would be as high as seventeen billions because much of the off-setting assets are not of the type that can be liquidated to cover the debt.

That's a powerful argument against the possibility of Quebec's separation. But, someone pointed out, why did the Canadian government get itself in such a debt position? So Quebec can't afford to separate? Is Canada going deeper into debt? Isn't it possible that some more prosperous province might get fed-up and say, enough, let me out?

With a rich country like Canada having so much trouble, how come Japan is able to make such a quick recovery from world recession and the petroleum shock, someone wanted to know.

That was a tough question to answer. But we did toss around a few ideas.

For some reason, Japan does not have to break up giant corporations for fear of reducing competition. In fact amalgamation is encouraged by the government if any of the major corporations runs into difficulties. Like the way Kanematsu swallowed up Gosho, Nisho absorbed Iwai, and Ataka about to be taken under the control of C. Itoh. Would a Japan based supranational corporation retain its Japanese identity, or would it take the Japanese domestic market for a ride?

How is Japan able to retain the work ethic among its workers, and the tendency towards group effort? How do the Japanese manage to accumulate capital for its industries, unlike Canada where so many of her corporations are foreign owned?

How will Japan weather the storm that is the result of her very successes. What about the cries for quotas against Japanese exports, for reciprocal imports by the Japanese? Can Japan increase her imports over and above her needed imports of raw materials and energy?

And is the scenario still operative, that Japan will overtake U.S. in the early part of 21st century as the first industrial nation in the world.

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越前竹人形（三一）

水上勉

しばらく、タマヱは喜左衛門の奥間にただずんでいたが、やがて、母屋の方へもどった。

「タマヱはんには奥の納戸がよろしいやろ。そこは、母はんのいやはった部屋やそうどす。あんたはそこで寝しとくれやす」

と喜助はいった。タマヱが居間の仕切りの戸をあけて、納戸とよばれるその細長い五畳ぐらいの部屋をのぞくと、松板かなんぞの新しい床がはってあり、周囲の壁には白い壁紙がはりかえられているのだった。喜助が、そうして部屋をつくって待っていたことが知れた。

タマヱは、タンスやフトンや、信玄袋や大きな風呂敷包みの類いをそこへ運んだ。障子をあけた。つつじの二株ほど植わった庭がみえる。裏山の向うにマダケの葉がそよいでいる。

「えらい、ええとこどすな。喜助さんはどこにおやすみすやねや」

「わいわ　どこでも寝ますがな。お父つぁんの寝てた寝所がありますさかい」

と喜助はいった。それからタマヱが納戸に坐って、荷物の取り片づけをすますのを　喜助は戸口で魅かれたもののように見入っていた。

白い顔だった。鼻すじのとおった丸い顔だった。それは母の顔に似ていると喜兵衛のいった顔であった。その顔をしきりと左右にうごかし、自分の部屋づくりに余念がない。喜助は涙のにじむ思いでじっと立っているだけである。

タマヱの荷物は夕方になると、納戸のわきの壁側に美しくならんで、まとまりを見せたが、やがてタマヱは納戸を出ると、母屋のうす暗いへっついのわきでシチリンに火をおこした。飯をたいた。藪の向うにある菜畑の葉をつんできて汁の上にうかせ、茶をつくった。喜助とふたりきりの食事をすませたが、喜助はすぐ仕事場へ入っていった。

市川フサ

市川フサ（八十四才、福岡縣出身）儀、去る三月三日ふとした事故のため急逝しました。週末の混雑中、取り敢すオグデン葬儀社でゴードン先生の司式の下に葬儀を營みました折は、當ウエストミンスター在住の皆様、トロント及び近郊、友人方々が御多忙を顧みずご参列下さいました上に、心からなる御厚情の数々をいただきました。遺族一同有難くお礼申し上げます。つづいて遺体を夫の眠るサンダーベイに移し、最後の告別は同地で營みたい故人の意志通り三月九日の午後一時半よりジェンケンス葬儀社で林補教士司式で告別式を營み、マウンテンビュー墓地に埋葬いたしました。その節も大勢の日系の方々、白人の知己もご参列下さいました。おかげ様でおごそかに、盛大に最後のお別れをつとめさせていただきましたことを厚く感謝いたします。両度共、過分な香典・供花・弔電をいただきまして遺族一同厚く厚くお礼を申し上げます。

喪主　市川ジョージ
妻　サチ子
長女　尾本ケイ
夫　太四郎
次女　栗尾タエ子
夫　シン
長男　市川マス
次男　バブ
三男　シゲミ
孫　曾孫　一同

的場孝

夫　的場孝（四四才）儀

一月十八日突然のトラック事故にて不慮の死を遂げましたことを生前厚誼の皆様にお知らせ申し上げます　追って二十一日午後七時よりローズメリー佛教会に於て河村開教使並びにミセス・キング開教使の下に通夜兼告別式を營み、翌日キャルガリー、マウンテンビュー墓地に埋葬致しました節には御多忙中のところ遠近より多数の皆様の御会葬を賜り、その上過分なる弔辞・弔電・供花香典などのご厚志を頂きまして誠に有難く遺族一同心より感謝申し上げます。なお故人生前中のご交誼をも併せて略儀乍ら紙上を借りて厚くお禮申し上げます。　合掌

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二女　カレン
母　たえ
義弟　澤田秀雄
義弟　新出康成
妻（妹）　道子
弟　周二
義弟　周　石容
妻（妹）　ノブ
弟　ロバート
妻　ベプ
義父　メルバン・ホールドソン
義母　ルス
義弟　ロバート・マクタベシ
妻　ユニス
義弟　エリック
妻　バイオレット
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オ州ワタルー地方日系人

日本踊りと映画の夕

同地大学ルームで三十一日に

〔キチナー〕オ州キチナー・ワタルー地方に在住の全日系人は来る三月三十一日(水)午後七時から十時までワタルー大学ルーム三三四号で行われる日加祭りダンサーの公演と、ナショナル・フイルム・ボード作成の『敵国人』の映画を無料上映、皆々の出席を歓迎。全加日系市民協会会長今井ジョージ氏、高田トヨ氏及び若い三世たちを中心に自由討議会が行われる。詳細はワタルー大学内小柳イレーさん(八八四　五九四五)に連絡すること。

クーガー描く 十二仙切手

〔オタワ〕プレイ郵政大臣が今週発表したところによると、カナダ国内でしだいに姿を消しつつある、百種のケダモノを記念する切手(十二セント)を三月三十日から発行する。最初のケダモノはクーガーで、ニューブランズウイック州とギャスペー地区の森林にすんでいるのと知名な野生動物画家(自然保護者)ロバート・ベイトマン氏が描いたもの。四色刷りで合計二千二百万枚を発行する。

叙勲式は四月二十日

宮崎醫師がト市に立ち寄る

オーダー・オブ・カナダ勲章の栄誉をうけるビーシー州ツルエット在住宮崎政次郎ドクター(引退)からの便りによると、今回の叙勲者は来る四月二十日午後六時、カナダ総督公邸リイドー・ホールで行われることにきまり、同醫師にもその旨通知があった。

宮崎さんはカムループスで高校の教頭として勤めている娘の井上ベテイ夫人を同伴、オタワに向うはず。同醫師は四月二十一日午後トロント空港に到着、故郷での同級生西村金三郎氏宅に泊り、三日間ほど滞在の予定である。その間多くの旧友と交わりたいと願っている。

なお、カナダ滋賀縣人会では同醫師の来市を機会に『叙勲祝賀会』を催すことに決定しているが、本人と打ち合わせの上で、その日時を決めて発表する。

平原州各市で敬老会

五月中旬ごろから相次いで

〔レスブリッジ〕当地区在住の日系人約五百人と一世パイオニアたちが来る五月十三日(金)エルランチョウで一大敬老会を催す準備を進めている。

この会にはレスブリッジ近郊のブルックス、ローズマリー、ダッチェス、レニアー、スカンデア各地在住の日系人の参加を希望している。メデシンハット及びチーバー地方からも加わることになりそう。

一方エドモントンでは来る五月十五日(日)、日系人コミュニティー・クラブ主催の敬老会をエドモントン・プラザで市協の協力を得て行う。カルガリー市では五月二十日、フォア・シーズンズ・ホテルで敬老会を行う予定。

オ州鳥取縣人会

オンタリオ州鳥取縣人会では四月十七日(日)午後二時から日光ガーデンで親睦会を催す。出席希望者は川尻、木下、鹿島三氏の何れかに通知すること。

神奈川同志会

神奈川同志会では来る四月三日(日)午後二時半より生長の家ホールで総会を催し、その後親睦会食会を行う。会費三弗、子供は一弗。

大バン市琴会 改組して活躍

〔バン市〕今年の日系人百年祭による行事の増加に伴い、今までバン市スチブストン琴の会として知られていたその会が改組されて、『大バン市琴アンサンブル』(コト集團)と名称を変えて活躍することになった。

同会はビーシー州内ですでに二十二回も公演し、オタワ、カルガリー、ビクトリア、ビーシー大學での演奏の結果も人気を博している。小林ミヨ子さん指導の下に、小林テレサさんの協力で大いに前進をつづけている。

赤瓦煉造りの 東京驛消える

〔東京時事〕赤レンガ造りの東京駅が高層ビルに生まれ変わりそうで、歴史的な建物が消えることにより、都民の間から惜しまれる声が高まっている。同駅は明治四一年、当時の後藤新平鉄道院総裁が建築家の辰野金吾博士に設計を依頼、大正三年十二月に完成した。建物は関東大震災にもビクともせず、昭和二十年五月空襲で焼けたが復舊された

■死亡

△バーリングトンの梅津徹氏(六〇)は三月十七日急病で死去、告別式は十九日夜ハミルトンのダッヅウォルス・ブラウン葬儀社でハムス牧師司式の下にて行われ二十一日ホワイト・チャペル・メモリアル・ガーデンに埋葬した。梅津氏は柔道家だったので、その方の多数の黒・白帯友も葬儀につらなった。

△オ州ナイアガラフォールスの池田春夫氏(六八)は三月二十日、セント・キャサリンズ病院で死去。ト市アール・エリオット葬儀社で二十三日午前に告別式を行い、セント・ジェームス火葬場で火葬した。

△アルバータ州ギウアイランドの中鶴修氏夫人マユノさん(八三)は二月二十四日死去。二十八日テーバー佛教会で宮地開教使により告別式を行い、二十九日埋葬した。

△リッチモンドの上山雅人リチャード氏(三十一)は三月十三日死去。十五日同地サウス・アーム合同教会で今井ゴードン牧師により告別式を行った。

求 ガーデナー・ヘルパー 電話二七四—一八八一

夫 木下和一(八八才、廣島縣)

儀長らく腎臓病にて自宅に於て養生しておりましたが、二月二十三日輸血のため市立病院に入院しました處手當の甲斐もなく遂に去二月二十四日午後九時半に永眠致しました。追って二十八日午後七時半よりバンクーバー佛教会堂に於て告別式並びにお通夜を營み、三月一日マウント・プレザント火葬場にて荼毘にいたしました。その節には多数の皆様より御会葬を頂き、その上ご丁重なる弔辭・弔電、過分なる香料・供花を賜わり、数々の御厚情の程深謝申し上げます。尚生前中に賜わりました交誼とも併せて厚くお礼申し上げます。

妻主 木下民代
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同 中本はる子
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求 ウエトレスのフルタイムとパートタイム 電話 三六七—九七〇〇 (紅花オブ東京 田村まで)

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求 キッチン・ヘルパー入用。電話九二四—一一三三(みち)

求 ガーデナー・委細面談 電話 六九九—三二七七(鳥塚)

総会ご通知

トロント日系クレジット・ユニオンでは来る四月三日(日)午後二時から日光ガーデンで総会を開き、午後五時から会食することになっております。会員はこぞってご出席下さい。

トロント日系信用組合

第十四回 池坊いけ花展

四月三日(日)午後一時—六時
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五月六日	五月廿四日
五月八日	五月廿七日
五月八日	六月五日
五月廿九日	六月廿六日

恒例の呼寄せ便を七月八月にかけて用意して居ります 詳細は当社までお問い合わせ下さい。

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出発	帰国	出発	帰国
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五月十四日	六月十三日	六月十一日	七月十一日
五月二一日	六月二十日	七月五日	八月二四日

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六十年まえの青島をしのぶ

モントリオール 雪江

長い長い冬籠りの寒い日日も三月の聲を聞いてからさすがにゆるみ、この二三日はめつきり春の兆に気分も甦つたようである。今年は日系カナダ人移住百年祭の催し物に賑やかに楽しくお祝いする由、誠に喜ばしいことだと思う。それにつけても百年とは長い月日、それぞれ一人一人の一世達にとつては語りつくせぬ苦労や戦時中の不安・悲しみなど、今更に思い出の数々がお互いに私共を尽きぬ感慨に耽けらせることだと思われる。

いつぞやトロントの友達から頂いたサイフンに、思いがけず「メード・イン・チンタウ」青島製－の印を見て、私は突然胸を突かれたような懐かしさでいつぱいになつた。もう遠い昔のことながら、第一次世界大戦でドイツに勝つた日本が、その頃の支那山東省の青島を統治することになつた折、母方の祖父が青島に事業を始めた機会に祖母・叔母・私の三人が内地を離れて祖父と一緒に住むことになつた。私が九州のエス市の女學校に入學したばかりの頃である。

青島は緑深い山を背に青い海を前にした本當に印象的な美しい町であつた。世界に定評あるドイツ人の築いた市とて、町並も整然としていた。山の中腹に見れる軍司令官の官邸は誠にいかめしいとでも言おうか少女の目にはお城のように立派に見え、春には美しい櫻の花が咲いていた記憶がある。女學校は市のはずれの海岸にあり、旧ドイツ兵營の跡だつた。生徒は内地各地方からの寄り集まりで軍政・民政の役人の家族が多かつたと思う。校庭といつても広い丘の野原で、春には野花が咲きみだれ、晴れた日には内地から来る船が眺められるような素晴らしい景色の海辺だつた。隣村には屠牛場がある由で、秋雨の煙るうすら寒い日など、牛のあわれな啼き聲が聞え、乙女の感傷をそそるのであつた。

遠くからの通學生には特別列車が朝夕出るので私も一駅だけ乗つて通つたものだつたが、カランカランとなる機関車のカネの音に異国に来た感じをしみじみ味わつたのであつた。時折學校で遅くなり特別列車に乗りおくれたりすると、夕方の済南行きの汽車に大勢の支那人にまじつて一駅だけ乗るのであつた。時には友達と長い路を歩いて帰ることもあり、途中支那人の市場で夕食用に有名な山東肉や白菜などを買うこともあり、その頃はカタ言でやつと支那語が通じるぐらいであつた。しかし翌春には若鶴山のふもとに新らしく校舎が新築されたが、それは當時の日本内地では見られない位の立派なぜいたくな建物であつた。

一九一八年十一月十一日に休戦を迎え私共女學生もにぎやかに旗行列をした。その頃は同盟国だつた英国領事館の前で万歳を唱えたり、當ドイツ領事館の前を通つた折、ひつそりとした邸のバルコニイに人影をみて何んとなく悲しみに似た感じがしたことを覚えたのであつた。

青島の海岸通りは美しく夏には上海あたりから多勢の西洋人が避暑に来た。或る日、上海からきた白系ロシア人の舞踊団の舞台をみて、はじめてバレーに興味をもち、その優美さ、すばらしさに魅せられた。五月頃にはアカシヤの並木が爽やかな夏初の町に良い香りをただよわせる。新緑の夕べに、遥か彼方の燈台の灯が明滅する海を眺めたことなど忘れがたい思い出である。また冬の夜には、支那人の焼栗賣りから大好きな焼栗のほかほかするのを求めたり、マントにくるまつて満州から吹いてくるといわれる寒風に身をちぢめ、通學したことなど、今にして思えば、みんな懐かしい限りである。

祖父は漢學者だつたのでよく漢詩をつくり、近江八景にちなんで青島八勝を作つたほどに青島の風景をめでておつた。囲碁を好み、時折支那人のお客様と筆談で囲碁を楽しんでいたのを懐かしく思い浮かべる。

第二次世界大戦後、中国は毛沢東のもとに世界驚異の変動をなしとげた。山東省の一角に在る青島も、さぞやすばらしい発展をとげ重要な港になつていることであろう。

こもごもとなつかしい思い出はつきない。老齢をかこつ身に、一日、永久に過ぎ去つた乙女の頃の思い出にひたるのも、また一つの慰めなのである。

もし あなたが働いていて そしてベビーを産むのであれば

あなたは妊娠休養をうける資格があります.

オンタリオ州には結婚または未婚の妊婦に，ベビーを生むために十七週間の無給休養が許される法律があります。この法律は出産予定日まで少なくとも六三週間同じ雇主のため働いてきたパートタイム及びフルタイムの従業員に適用されます。

新しい母親が職場に戻るさい，彼女の以前の地位またはそれに相當する地位をシニオリテーまたは恩典を喪失することなく同じ給料を與えられる權利が保証されます。

もちろん，妊娠に関連しない正當な理由で，従業員が解雇されることを防ぐことはできません。

妊婦は休養をとりたい意思表示を，その期日の二週間以前に書面で通告することが要求されます。妊婦は出産前十一週間のうちいつでも休養をとることができますが一度休養をとれば少くとも六週間はとらねばなりません。もし雇主が妊婦がそれを望まないのに休養をとるよう要求すれば，雇主は妊婦が通常の任務を果し得ないことを立證しなければなりません。

妊婦休養中（たとえ休養期限が切れて仕事に戻る意思がなくても）従業員は失業保険金をうける資格がありますが，この場合，妊婦は出産前，その年の就働期間が少くても二十週であることが必要です。

就働期間二十週間のうち，少くとも十週間は出産前の三十週及び五十週間内にあたることが肝要です。

妊娠休養についての詳細とか，勞働婦人の権利に関連する法律について知りたい向きは下記に書面で申し込んで下さい。

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凍結法の廢止に労使双方が一致

予算上程前オタワで懇談して

〔オタワ〕カナダの大企業と強力な労働組合は今週、一致協力してマクドナルド藏相が來週行なう予算演説で、インフレ抑制法による賃金と物價凍結を解消させようとしている。

實業界代表は『オタワ政府の現行政策は、企業が新投資することを防止し、經済發展を阻止している』と非難し、一方労組は『高給をネラうものでなく、抑制をストップして仕事口をつくることに關心をよせている』と説明している。

この労使双方リーダー八名とフルドー首相及びマクドナルド藏相を交えた懇談会は政府によって今週アレンジされたもので、予算案發表前に企業と労組の意見を聴取して、予算の重点をどこにおくかの判断に達することを目的とした。

この懇談会で傳統的に對立してきている企業と労組が、それぞれの理由の上に立って『インフレ抑制法の即時廢止』ということに同意したことは歴史的なことであるとマ藏相はいっている。インフレ抑制法は一九七八年十二月末で失効することになっている。

移民法改正

〔オタワ〕移民法改正法案は今週一七八對一八票でその基本がオタワ議会で承認され、委員会に送られた。改正法により今後の移民數は国内情勢によって制限されることになり、割り當て移民制度の傾向となる。

首相にデサイ氏

インド連合政黨が政權を担當

〔ニューデリー〕インドの連合反對黨ジャナタ黨は總選挙の結果、絶対多數党となり、政權を担當することになった。ガンジー首相は落選して首相を辞任し、内閣も今週中に辭職する。全議席五四二のうち反對党は二八二議席を獲得した。

十一年間、インドの政權を担當してきた会議派は一變して野黨にまわり、連合政黨ジャナタ黨の議長であるモラージ・デサイ氏が首相となるが、同氏は、次の首相は、いま立ち去っていく首相（ガンジー夫人）とは同じ種類ではない』と語った。八十才のデサイ氏は菜食主義者でヨガを日常の習慣としているので、若々しさを保っている。

日本へ賣込む

〔オタワ〕ロッキード疑獄事件に關係した同じ日本商社の手を通し、カナダは日本に原子力發電爐を賣り込む事になりそうだとアラスター・ギリスピー・エネルギー大臣が今週議会で述べた。日本商社とは丸紅のことで、カナダ原子力公社は丸紅との契約について再交渉を開始したが、見通しは明るい、と同大臣は語っている。

外交衝撃二度と與えぬ

米大統領が福田首相に確約

〔ワシントン〕二十一日からカーター米大統領は福田首相と懇談があり、日本は国連安全保障理事会の常任理事国になるべきだと提案すると共に、米国は今後二度と日本を抜きにした外交方針にイニシエティブをとらないことを福田首相に確約した。

またカーター大統領は日本が国際的な政治役割を更に大きく果たすことには賛成であると述べた。また、福田首相は日本側の對米爲替レートを二七〇圓にまで引き上げる用意のあることをカーター大統領に傳え、米国内の日本製品に對する強い壓迫を緩和しようと試みる、と報じられている。

福田首相には鳩山外相、園田官房長官のほか、有田外務審議官、山崎アメリカ局長、本野經済局長、松山大藏省財務官、矢野通産省通商政策局長、宮崎經企廳調査局長らが随行した。

失業金資格

責任大臣語る

〔オタワ〕失業者増加の折柄失業保險受領の資格を更に嚴重にする法案をカーリン人的資源相がオタワ議会に上程するはずだが、自由党陣笠議員、とくに失業者レベルが二五%もあるという東部沿海諸州出身の自由党議員から猛烈な反對があがっている。

カーリン大臣は『失業保險金をうける資格は連續就働十二週間』ということにあくまで賛成だが、しかし多少の緩和を認めてもよい、といっている。現行は八週間、それを十二週間のばすわけである。

現金と軍用機出せと

ト市下町で人質騒ぎ

○…去る二十一日正午すぎから夜半まで、トロント市下町の一角、半ブロック四方は一瞬にし幽靈町のように化した。というのはバン市から來たボブ・マクラガン（三八）という男性が銃を携帯し、カナデアン・ナショナル銀行に押し入り、現金を要求し、十數名を人質にした事件が突發したからである。

○…この男はカナダ空軍機でウガンダに向うため、多額な現金（幾くら欲しいとは言わなかった）を出せとおどし、しだいに人質を釋放、最後に一警官と三人の婦人を残し、夜の十一時半まで同銀行のビル内に栖籠った。その間トロント近郊に住む彼の兄と姉が呼び出され、投降するように說得した。

○…犯人は遂に国外脱出を断念して逮捕された。人質はいずれも無事に救出された。マクラガンはウガンダでアミン大統領の軍隊に入り、政府反対者を殺してやるつもりだったと語った。

女性攻勢 四割券

全加に配布

〔オタワ〕男女同給料をめざして、カナダ女性地位行動委員会が『カナダの女性の給料は總じて男性より四〇%低い』という統計をタテにとり、同委員会發行の『四〇%割引券』をさかんに配布し出した。

四割も給料に差別があれば、物品購入のさい四割の差引券を使用することだ、とこのニセ割引券を街道で女性たちに配布し、男女同給料の社会を一日も早く築き上げようと女性に呼びかけている。

移住青年が自殺

○…今年一月、トロントの地下鉄驛で白系人數名になぐられて負傷したアフリカからの移住青年インダル・ナリーン氏（廿二）はその事件後故郷にいる母親宛に『私はカナダに來て不幸であり、自殺したいと思っております』と手紙を書いて送った。

○…ナリーン氏は先週末エドモントン市内のルーミングハウスで首をくくり自殺したことがわかった。エドモントン市の葬儀社はナリーン氏の遺体を空輸で両親の許に送る手順を終えた。

○…ナリーン氏は小柄な青年でト市ダンフォース街のレストランのコックとして働いていた。白系人になぐられたのはビクトリア・パーク驛であった。

漁業振興へ

〔バン市〕ビーシー州漁業関係者は、州内の漁業不振を回復させることに協力してほしいとオタワ當局に訴えしている。ビーシー州の漁業関係者はいまオタワで連邦政府関係者とこの問題について協議中である。

オ州政府に高くつく

マロニーの番犬役割

◇オンタリオ州各政黨が『最適任者』として満場一致で有名な犯罪辯護士アーサー・マロニー氏を『オ州オンバズマン』に選んでから三年後の今日、いまとなってはマロニー氏が果して適任者か否か、疑いを持つ州議員が多くなってきている。

◇オ州與黨政府（マロニー氏は元保守黨国会議員）はト市郊外ピカリング地區を新空港予定地として付近の住宅を多數購入したが、そのやり方に『政府越權』があったとし、マロニー氏の『番犬機關』が總出で調べ政府と傾向から對立した。

◇それが緩和と折衝でおさまりがついたと思うと、こんどは七七—七八年度のオンバズマン予算案を議会小委員会に持ち出したが、ここでも、同機關のぼう大なる予算要求に、小委員会を構成する議員らを啞然とさせた。マロニー氏は『オ州政府の大世帯をワッチする機關の予算としては物のかずに入らない』と反論した。

◇それに加えて、今週マロニー氏はオンバズマンが使っている自動車運轉手の年俸二万二千弗を要求し、またもや騒ぎとなった。陣笠議員より運轉手のペイの方が多いというのは怪しからぬと、いきまく州議員が多く『マロニー帝國』を築くのかと反問している。

サンダーベイの生活費が最高位

〔オタワ〕統計カナダによると今年二月中の各地のインフレ・レートで、オ州サンダーベイが最高位を示した。二月中のインフレ率は一・四%で、一年中を通じ『平均五・九%のレートを示し、生活費の最も高い町ということになった。

次いでオタワ、エドモントン、ハリファックス、セント・ジョンズ、クベック市の順となり、トロントは一%の十分の九で比較的安い生活費でまかなっていることを示し、その部類にはカルガリー及びバンクーバーも交っている。

〔既報〕トロントで今春からはじまるメージャー野球戦を楽しむファンに、紙製カップに注ぎ込むビールのセールはオ州政府の反對で絶望となった。トロント市だけがドライの野球觀戰となるわけで、ファンから非難されているが、ビール・セールの反對運動が猛烈に行われた結果である。

田中絹代さんが死去

〔東京時事〕田中絹代さんは二十一日死去した。六十七才。田中さんは今年で藝能生活五二年目たったが、この間『愛染かつら』『伊豆の踊子』など數百本の映畫に出演した。